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Late Missionary Intelligence.

OUTH AFRICAN MISSIONS. ut of a Letter from Mr. P-, in anattack on the Missionary Stations South Africa, particularly PACALT'Sor, inserted in the Quarterly Review for

Verember, 1819. ammission was appointed by Governishort time since, to visit the Misstations, and I have been told by bethling, one of the commissioners. le never saw a more gratifying specafindustry and civilization than was Ried at that station, (Pacalt's-dorp) the missionary has been representa fanatic, and as teaching the people but whimpering, whining, groan-

milleness." wing seen the Review containparticle, which was pu into my she house of my friend, Gordon LEQ. of Calcutta, I had occasion to the course of the morning at the Co-

versation with Colonel Bird, the al Secretary, I asked the Colonel he had seen the article in quesand what he thought of the attack Pacalt's-dorp. The secretary, withmallest hesitation, expressed his alified disapprobation of the obnoxious

lever saw, in any place (said he,) more stry than at Pacalt's-dorp; the men all at work; I saw no appearance of the women were busy; the garwere laid out in the most regular orad full of vegetable and other prothe houses were regular, clean, and ; and, in short, in my whole journey the interior, neither at Gnadenthal nor where else, did I see any thing that hted me so much as the missionary m at Pacalt's.dorp.' I am happy to grou that I have the authority of the ial Secretary, to use his name in conwith this statement.

this testimony, adduced in favor Realt's-dorp, I am authorized to add of Sir Jahleel Brenton, His Majesty's issioner in this Colony. Sir Jahleel ted that station some time ago, in his to the Knysna, and he assured me that nw it with the highest satisfaction, and the success of Mr. Pacalt produced in mind unmingled respect and admiration the man, who had, by his unaided exproduced in so short a time, such

are upon the place and people. the Sir Jahleel was admiring the kand houses, the worthy Landdrost kerel observed to him, that when halt came to that place a few years ound was as bare as the back hand, and that the people were as livated as the ground upon which

INDIA.

MADRAS TRACT SOCIETY.

the First Annual Report of this Asit appears that they received London 3618 Tracts in the course of Jear : English, French, Portuguese, and German, most of which had iculated; and that they had printed Tracts in the Tamul and Telogoo lan-ts, No. 1. entitled 'Salvation;' No. 2. Treasure;' No. 3. 'The Fear of and No. 4, 'The New Birth'-in 05 in number. A Tract on 'The mmandments,' and others, were in

lese Tracts have been circulated, not In Madras, but in Pondicherry, Cud-Tranquebar, Jaffna, Palamcotta, e, Trichinopoly, Seringapatam, Vel-&c. &c. The committee have reabelieve that they had produced

we look,' say they, ' to the Hindoo lits, though we cannot, as yet, rehalances of actual conversion from oss darkness, to the full light of the yet the Society has reason to be gly happy if, by their labors in with other instruments in the hand the gross darkness begins to soften morning twilight. Such a favorage is presumed to exist. Proofs te the great desire with which many ceived the Tracts, and with which ave come to several members of committee to enquire about Christhe more frequent inquiry after fures to which the Tracts have d the people; the discussions which facts have occasioned amongst them religion; and, lastly, the testimoich the natives themselves bave the good effects of the Tracts.

you had witnessed the pressing ons of crowds of people for the you had heard their confesthey had never before thought of the salvation of their souls, but that hat, excited by the Tracts, they so; and that their idols and worbeen useless-if you had heard Sir give me a little book that my read to me about divine thinge; er 'Sir give me such a tract, a is a bad boy, but I know that if these things he will become a -If you had witnessed the tears owed from the eyes of a person flected by what he had read,ild with us have blessed the hour

in which this Society was formed, and I the Apostles to the people who are assempraised God who put it into our hearts to establish it. The subscriptions and donations received in the year amounted to 882 rupees-upwards of 1101.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Mr. Barff, one of the missionaries in O. taheite, informed a person now in Lendon, who called there, of a very peculiar event.

Two idolatrous priests, who, when the general change from idolatry took place, refused to concur in it, and determined to she had heard rend the preceding evencontinue in their former practices, were afflicted in a very remarkable manner. A short time after, these men went to repair one of the places of idolatrous worship; one of them was struck blind in the very act-and the other, shortly after was struck with a paralytic affection! Both these menow live together in the same, house and all the natives think it a judgment sent from God upon them.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

EXTRACTS OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Pinkerton, dated St. Petersburg, 19th June, O. S. 1820.

On the 17th instant we had a very interesting meeting of the Committee of the Russian Bible Society; the mass of intelligence from every quarter of the empire. which was persented at this session alone, would make a volume equal in size to one of your Annual Reports.

His Imperial Majesty has been gracious ly pleased to purchase from the Society upwards of 9000 Slavonian Testaments for distribution among the troops.

The accounts from Siberia are very gratifying; the Governor-general is unwearied in his labours to further the object of the Society. He has lately established two new Auxiliaries to the Irkutsk Society, one at Kiachta, the chief frontier town and mart of commerce between China and Russia, and the other at Nertchinsk, another town on the borders of China, famovs for its silver mines, which are wrought by exiled criminals from the interior of the empire.

From the Rev. Dr. Henderson, on the same subject, dated St. Petersburgh, 19th June, O. S. 1820.

The important order lately given by his Majesty to the Holy Synod, relative to the supply of all the Monasteries, Churches, and Priests, with copies of the Holy Scriptures, was heard with feelings of the deepest interest. In connexion with this, and with a view to enable the Society to meet the numerous and heavy demands which are made on our depot from almost every quarter of the empire, it was resolved to stereotype the New Testament in Slavonian and modern Russ; and, as the necessary measures in preparing matrices, &c. were already taken, in the anticipation of this resolution, we expect the work will commence in the course of a few weeks, and that, before the end of the year, we shall have at least 20,000 copies of the Gospel and Acts ready for distribution. The translation of the Epistles is in progress; and we hope by that time to have them also in the foundry.

New Societies have been formed at Wishni-Wolashok, Marshansk, and New Associations at Peistel and Helmet, in connection with Pernau Fellin Branch Society.

The Kaluga Bible Society is distinguishingly active and has emptied its depot in the course of a few months. The same testimony must be borne to the Tamboff Committee, who ordered 20,000 copies of the Scriptures last year, and have now sent in a fresh order for 24,000. The Kishene Committee find it utterly impossible to satisfy the demands of that quarter. In two months they have sold copies for about 2,000 rubles. Nor is this ardent desire to possess the Scriptures expressed by those only who name the name of Christ: the Tartars of Tarsk in Siberia, have sent 50 rubles to the Society, and one of them in particular appears very anxious to obtain a copy of the whole Bible in Tartar. The Bible Association of Omsk has requested copies of the Tartar New Testament for distribution among the Kirgisian Sultans.

The following Letter, written by a boy of twelve years of age, cannot fail to interest every friend of the Bible.

"Most honoured Members of the Sævian Bible Society in the Government of Orel,-"My father serves the Emperor. My grandfather, with whom I live, is blind. My two grandmothers are both old and infirm. My mother alone, by the labour of her hands, supports as all; she herself taught me to read. I have a desire to read the word of God; but I have no books except the Psalter in a very tattered state. My blind grandfather has by the ear alone acquired a great knowledge of divine things, and likes very much that I

should repeat something to him by heart. Confer on me, I pray you, a holy book. I hear you have it, and that you distribute to those who have money, for money; and to the poor, for nothing. I will read

it, and I will pray to God for you. IVAN.
The Grandson of the Blind Stephen. A very interesting anecdote was also communicated by a priest in Kazan. It is customary, on the eves of the great feasts in the Greek Church, to read the Acts of

bled in the churches. A young woman had recently gone as usual, and walking up and down, happened, as she passed the reader, to hear something that arrested her intention. She listened, and the more she heard, the more did she feel interested, and was chained to the spot till the reading of the Scriptures was finished.

The following day, she went to the priest, and expressed her earnest desire to be permitted to read the book which ing in Church. He immediately took down one of the Society's New Testaments, and beginning to read the portion of Scripture she had heard in the public service; "Yes," she exclaimed, "these are the very words," She was now almost in an ecotacy, and taking the New Testament home with her, she sat up two whole nights, in order to read through the Acts of the Apostles. On returning the New Testament, she could not sufficiently extol it, but delivered it into the hands of the priest, with downcast looks, and a strong degree of reluctance, which plainly intimated that she would have kept the volume if she durst. You may conceive what was her joy when she was presented with the treasure she prized so highly.

I cannot conclude without informing you that a part of the gain of the Archangel Merchants has been consecrated to the Lord, and their substance unto the Lord of the whole earth. They have recently had some very advantageous privileges conferred upon them by his Imperial Majesty, and as an acknowledgement for the favor, they have made a donation of 1,000 rubles, to the Russian Bible Society.

From the Rev. Dr. Steincopff, dated Wald-bach in the Steinthal, 12th June, 1820.

I write this from the same place and house which have left so strong and indelible an impression on your mind. To save time, I went to it direct from Naucy, having to travel thro' a mountainous & woody country, abounding in romantic scenery.

I cannot describe the veneration I felt, on approaching Mr. Oberlin; this servant of God, and benefactor of man, in his 80th year, is full of health, vigour, and activity, and gladly spends his remaining strength in doing good. Serenity and cheerfulness are depicted on his very countenance, and he delights in communicating to his Christian friends something of that peace of God, which possesses his own soul. I found him surrounded by a party of Ladies and Gentlemen, who came from a distance, for the express purpose of seeing so distinconversation, which, without the smallest stiffness or obtrusion, was constantly directed to some useful and edifying purpose.

Yesterday I attended divine service in his Church; notwithstending a pouring rain it was completely filled. The order and regularity of the congregation, the devotion, seriousness, and modesty, legible in so many faces; the energy and parental affection of the preacher; and the filial reverence and fixed attention of the hearers, affected me even to tears. The tex. was beautiful, "He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied."-When we adverted to the millions whom the Son of God had already collected, and was now collecting from among different nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and people, separated from each other by lands & seas, and yet united by the endearing ties of his pure religion, the old man became quite animated; and I felt constrained to bless Ged for employing the British and Foreign Bible Society as one mighty instrument to gather together in one the children of God that are scattered abroad.

Within three short weeks the peaceful mansion of this Christian Philanthropist had received three new members. Mr. Oberlin's assistant in the ministerial office (the Rev. Mr. Kraft) assures me that every house in the five villages under his pastoral care was now provided with a Bible; and that every child who came to his cat-Testament with him. But, for the sake of those who applied from a distance, I glad ly complied with his wish to furnish him & his son in Rothan with 120 bound German Bibles and Testaments of the Strasburg Edition. After divine service, three Catholic peasants applied for De Sacy's Testament. One paid three france for a copy. He gave Mr. Oberlin the pleasing information, that many of his Catholic neighbors had already procured the New Testament, and were in the constant habit of reading it. Mr. Oberlin's son, who lives on the most friendly terms with the Catholic priest, lately presented his school master with a copy. The parochial echools in the Ban-de-la Roche are extremely well conducted; and I heard the children repeat many a beautiful passage in the af-ternoon-service, after which I accompanied the venerable patriarch in some of his pastoral visits. Wherever he went, re-spect and affection followed. The very children hailed his appearance : they immediately produced their Bibles or Testaments, and read to him, or listened to his truly paternal exhortations and admoni-Would to Ged that every town; village, and hamlet, were blessed with

such a pastor.

HINDU MODE OF LIVING.

Extract from " An account of the Township of Lony, in illustration of the Institutions, Resources, &c. of the Mahratta Cultivators," by Mr. Coats, laid before the Bom-

bay Literary Society. The following account of the Hindu mode of living is interesting :- " The daily occupation of a cultivator is usually as follows-He rises at cock-crow, washes his hands, feet and face, repeats the names of some of his gods, and perhaps takes a whiff of his pipe or a quid of tobacco, and is now ready to begin his labor. He lets loose his oxen and drives them leisurely to his fields, allowing them to graze, if there is any grass on the ground, as they go on, and takes his breakfast with him, tied up in a cloth, or it is sent after him by one of his children, and consists of a cake (made unleavened of the flour of Badjeree or Jawaree) and some of the cookery of the preceding day, or an onion or twe, On reaching his field it is perhaps 7 or 8 o'clock-he yokes his oxen and works an hour or two, and then squats down and takes his breakfast, but without loosing his cattle. He resumes his work in a quarter of an hour and goes on till near 12 o'clock, when his wife arrives with his dinner. He then unyokes his oxen, drives them to drink, and allow . them to graze or gives them straw; and takes his dinner by the side of a well or a stream, or under the shade of a tree, and is waited on during the meal by his wife. After dinner he is joined by any of his fellow labourers who may be near, and after a chat, takes a nap on his spread, cumlay or jota, for half an hour, while his wife eats what he has left. He yokes his cattle again about half past two, works till sunset, when he proceeds leisurely home, ties up and feeds his oxen, then goes himself to a brook and bathes or washes, or has hot water thrown over him by his wife at home. After his oblations, and perhaps on bolidays anointing himself with sandal wood, he prays before his household gods, and often visits one or more of the village temples. His wife by this time has prepared his supper, which he takes in company with the males of the family. His principal enjoyment seems to be between this meal and bed time, which is 9 or 10 o'clock. He now fondles and plays with his children, visits or is visited by his neighbors, converses about the labour of the day, and the concerns of the village, either in the open air or by the glimmering light of a lamp, learns from the shopkeeper or beadle what strangers have passed guished a patriot and Christian; and I or stopped at the village and their histoadmired the liveliness and variety of his | cy, and from any of the community that may have been at the city (Poonah) news he has brought. In the less busy times, which are two or three months in the year, the cultivators take their meals at home, and have sufficient leisure for amusement. They then sit in groups in the shade and converse, visit their friends in the neighboring villages, go on pilgrim-

ages, &c. &c. Of the women, Mr. Coats observes, "The women of the cultivators, like those of other Asiatics, are seldom the subject of gallantry, and are looked on rather as a part of their live stock than as companions, and yet contrary to what might be expected, their condition seems far from being unhappy .- The law allows a husband to beat his wife, and for infidelity to maim her or else put her to death; but I have never known these severities resorted to, and rarely any sort of harsh behaviour. A man is despised who is seen much in company with women. A wife therefore never looks for any fondling from her husband; it is thought unbecoming in him even to mention her name, and she is never allowed to ent in company with him from the time of their wedding dinner; but patiently waits on him during his meals, and makes her repast on what he leaves. But setting aside these marks of contempt, she is always treated with kindness and forbearance, unless her conduct is very perverse and bad, and she has her entire liberty .- The women have generally the sole direction of household affairs, and if clever, notwithstanding all their disadvantages, not unfrequently gain as great an ascendancy over their lords as

in other parts of the world," But there is unfortunately a reverse to this pleasing picture of Hindu life and manners, for Mr. Coats remarks that, "the condition of these interesting people is extremely deplorable. Their houses are all crowded and not sufficiently ventilated, & their cattle and families are often under the same roof. Their food, although seldom deficient in quantity is not always wholesome and nutritious, and they are wretchedly clothed, though exercise and water-drinking generally makes them wear well. The constant labour of the wemen out of doors unfits them for nurses, and a large proportion of their children in consequence die in infancy.

HINDU CAVES.

Extract of a letter from an officer who accompanied General Sir Charles Colville in his tour and inspection of the Deccan, containing a description of the memorable Hindu Caves, at Ellore, 1st March, 1820.

These caves are 18 miles from Arungabad, and consist of more than 90 excava-

tions in a rocky mountain, which forms a semi-circle of about 2000 yards. The largest of the caves is called Khylass, or Paradise. It is cut through the solid rock, and no other material is used. The chissel seems to have been the only tool employed. A most beautiful stone tem-ple is formed, adorned both inside and outside with figures in basso relievo, and separate figures of the most exact symetry, representing all the Hindu Gods, their conquest of Ceylon, &c. There is a space between the scarped rock and the temples with galleries, and a verandah under the former, in which there are 50 gigantic fi-gures, with symbols of their history, &c. forming the whole of the Hindu mythology. The dimensions of this cave are 240 feet in length, 140 in breadth, and the scarp 90 feet in height. The temple has a moveable appearance, from elephants, tigers, &c. being cut underneath the floor, which appear to support the whole building; the heads and part of their bedies only being exposed on the outside. Many of the other caves are equally extraordinary. There are flying figures, women, and all the fanciful tales of the Hindus, admirably depicted in stone. There is a miser, about ten feet in beight, with his mother, wife and children clinging to his legs, whilst a thief is taking off his treasure. It is a groupe that might be placed near the Laccoon, and our sculptures might take lessons by a visit to these wonderful caves. There are no natives now in existence equal to any thing of the kind, Some thousands must have been employed their origin is involved in obscurity. The general report is, that they were made about 1000 years ago, when the Boodh, or the Brahmin religion was in the greatest splendour, and that they were used for schools, religious rites, &c. and the residence of the priests. There is a profusion and minuteness, elegance and lightness in the figures beyond description. The whole of the orders are displayed on the pillars, which are cut out as if to support the rooms inside. No chuman (lime) is used. There is some account of these caves in Cot. Fitzclarence's travels, and some beautiful and correct views of them by Daniels. They are thought by some superior in magnificence, though in another way, to the pyramids of Egypt."

POPISH BARBARITY.

The 96th number of the Letters Normands contains the following historical fact: General Lasaffe being at Toledo, went to visit the palace of the inquisition (for in Spain the inquisitors like other monks, wear the coarsest stuff for cloths, and inhabit the most beautiful marble palaces.) At sight of the instruments of torture the general, and the soldiers who accompanied him shuddered .- It was more horrible than the most dreadful field of battle. Among these instruments was one, which, from the species of sacrilege of which it conveyed the idea, fixed more particularly the attention of the French officer. In a subterraneous prison, near a room which was occupied by the inquisitor whose business it was to interrogate people accused of heresy, there stood in a niche the statue of the Virgin Mary. A golden glory surrounded the mother of the Redeemer of the human race, her right hand held the oriflamb, a drepery of silk stuff descended from her shoulders to her feet, and through the foles of a mantle a sort of cuirass was to be seen .- This statue seemed to be an imitation of the statue of John d'Arc, which is seen at Orleans. Examining it more closely, they found that the cuirass of the Virgin was filled with blades of knives and sharp pointed nails. The arms of the statue were moveable; and were set in motion by an instrument behind the partition. The general gave orders to one of the servants of the inquisition to set this machine in motion—the bag of a Polish grenadier took the place of the heretic. The statue caught it in her arms and squeezed it very closely. When it was taken away the hag was found pierced with holes, the points of the nails and the knives having penetrated to a considerable depth. Thus the merciful Mary, the queen of Angels, became in the hands of the inquisitors the bloody minister of fanatical fury; and that nothing might be wanting to the odious profanation, they had given, by a sort of play upon words, the name of Madre dolorosa to this terrible statue.

EMIGRANTS TO THE CAPE OF GOOD

HOPE. A good deal of curiosity as well as anxiety is now excited throughout the kingdom respecting the fate of the numerous individuals who, under the encouragement afforded by government, at the close of the last year and at the commencement of the present, proceeded as settlers to South Africa. It will be recollected, that several ships sailed with the emigrants. some chartered by government, and others engaged by private parties, all of which, we believe, have reached their respective destinations; some having landed their cargoes at Cape Town; others. at Saldanaha Bay, and more at Algon Bay. It does not seem to have been any part of the scheme of the Colonial department to send all these parties to one spot ; but on the contrary, by dispersing them in

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dations for the rise of future towns, and thereby more generally to distribute the population and industry of our new African subjects. This arrangement appears to us perfectly consistent with sound policy; and after those difficulties and disappointments, which must be inseparately from such speculations in the first instance are overcome, we have no doubt will prove ultimately advantageous both to the settlers and to the colony at large.

Several letters have been received in town, from persons who had been induced to abandon their native shores in the hope that a change of scene would produce a change in the tide of fortune—and that on the shores of Africa their prospects might prove more cheering than in the land of their fathers. Some of those letters breathe perfect contentment and afford the most flattering picture of future happiness. While others, on the contrary, are filled with wailings and discontent.

Mr. Connor's Tour Continued.

[In the last Recorder, Mr. Connor's Journal of his Missionary Tour through Palestine, until his departure from Jerusalem, was given—we have since received the following Continuation of this interesting Journal, which we hasten to lay before our Readers.]

From Aleppo, under date of June the 26th, Mr. Connor continues the account of his proceedings, after he left Jerusalem.

Saide.

It was my intention to go direct from Jerusalem to Damascus, by way of Napolese and Tiberias; but the disturbed state of the country
about Napolese, occasioned by the presence of
the Pacha of Damascus, who was making his
rounds to collect the tribute*, caused me reluctantly to alter my plans, and thus to resign the
hopes which I had indulged, of gleaning some

further particulars respecting the Samaritans. On the 19th of April I left Jerusalem, and proceeded to Rama; and from thence, across the luxufiant plain of Sharon, and by Cæsarea and the foot of Carmel to Acre. After a few days repose in Acre, I rode forward by way of Sour, to Saide, where I had a second conference with our friend, Mr. Bertrand. You may remember, that when in Saide, on my way to Jerusalem, I was so happy as to become acquainted with this gentleman, who most willingly un-dertook to distribute the Scriptures, with the assistance of his friends, throughout the Diocese o Saide, Mount Lebanon, and in Damascus. found, in this my second visit, that he had already been active, in opening a path for their circulation. He had corresponded with several of his friends on the subject, who promised to assist him as far as they are able. Among the rest, he had conferred with the Bishop of Saide, who resides in Lebanon. The Bishop assured him of his most hearty co-operation, but with this proviso-That the text should exactly agree with that authorized in Rome. On this subject I shall speak more fully towards the close of my

Der el Kamr, the Capitol of the Druses.

From Saide I proceeded to Der el Kamr, the Metropolis of the Druses, on Mount Lebauen.

Mr. Bertrand had given me a letter to his Brother, Physician to the Emir Bechir: and this Gentleman introduced me to the Prince. I sat some time with him, and conversed on various subjects, Mr. Bertrand acting as interpreter. The

time with him, and conversed on various subjects, Mr. Bertrand acting as interpreter. The Prince made many inquiries about England: and respecting his friend Sir Sidney Smith, who formerly saved him from the vengeance of Djezzar, Pacha of Acre. Since that period, the Prince has always manifested an affectionate attachment to the English. He ordered an apartment to be prepared for me in the Palace at Der el

State of the Druses.

The number of the Druses may be about

70,000. Of these 20,000 men are capable of bearing arms.

The Druses are divided into two grand classes—that of the "Akkals," or intelligent; and

that of the "Djahels," or ignorant. The Akkals, in number about 10,000, form the Sacred Order; and are distinguishable by their white turbans, the emblem of purity. Every Thursday Evening, the Akkals assemble to gether in their Oratories, and perform their religious'rites. What these rites are, no one but themselves knows: their ceremonics are enveloped in the profoundest mystery: during the performance of them, they place guards around the spot, to prevent the approach of the profane : their wives are permitted to be present: if any of the uninitiated dare to witness any part of their sacred rites, instant death would, on discovery, be the reward of their temerity. All the Akkals are permitted to marry. The Chief of the Order resides in a village called El Mutna. The title and privileges of the members are not necessarily handed down from father to son. When arrived at a certain age, every individual, who wishes it, and whose conduct has not been stained with any flagrant vice, may, after passing through some initiatory ceremonies, enter the Order. At the funeral of an Akkal, the principal of the Priests who happened to be present, demands of the byestanders their testimony of the conduct of the deceased during his life; if their testimony be favorable, he addresses the deceased with the words-" God be merciful to thee !" if otherwise, the address is omitted. The funerals of the Akkals, as well as those of the other Druses, are always very numerously attended. The Akkals bear arms only in deence of their country, and never accompany an

invading army.

The Djahels, who form by far the most numerous class, perform no religious rites whatever, unless when circumstances oblige them to assume the appearance of Mahomedans. On these occasions, they enter the Mosques, and recite their prayers with the Turks. They consider both Jesus Christ and Mahomet as imposters; and cherish an equal dislike to Christians and Turks. They believe that the deity was incarnated in the person of Hakem, Caliph of Egypt; and that he will shortly appear again. He is to come, they think, from China; and to meet, fight with, and utterly destroy, all his enemies, at a place called the "Black Stone."

The Druses regard the Chinese as belonging to their sect, and as the most exemplary members of it in the world.

* " A few days before my departure from Jerusalem, the Pacha arrived there from Napolose; and, according to custom, pitched his tent outside the walls. A large body of troops accompanies him. One of his soldiers, a Christian Albanese, impelled by curiosity had the imprudence to set his foot within the walls of the Mosque of the Temple. He was discovered-a tumult was raised-and the Pacha was informed of the soldier's crime. He immediately despatched one of his slaves, with orders to put the sol dier to death, wherever he should find him. few hours after, I saw the body of the poor fellow lying in the street, naked and mangled, and exposed to the insults of the Turks. His head was nearly severed from his body, and one of his hands had been cut through with a sabre.

They believe in the transmigration of souls: and that according to the character of the individual, in his first journey through life, will be the nature of the body which his soul will animate in a future state of existence: if his conduct has been fair and honorable, his soul, at his death, will pass into and vivify the body of him who is destined to fill a respectable station in life; if, on the other hand, his conduct has been evil, his soul will enter the body of a horse, a mule, an ass, &c. Those who distinguish themselves by noble and meritorious actions, and shine by their virtues in their career through life, will, as the highest recompence of their merits, pass, after death, into the bodies of Chinese Druses.

I inquired of Mr. Bertrand, if it was true that the Druses worshipped a call; he said that he had questioned many of them about it, and they all denied it: "Do you suppose," they asked, "that we woulds worhip, as our God, the image of an animal, whose flesh we eat, and of whose skin we make our shoes?"

Schools are pretty frequent. The Akkals are generally the masters; and are paid by their pupils. They teach reading and writing. The book generally used as an exercise for the Children, is the Koran. In some villages, where the only Schools are those of the Christians, the Druses send their children thither where they are taught to read the Psalms of David.

I had been told that there was a great number of Christians among the Druses: this, however, I find is not the case. The Emir Bechir with his family and some of the other Nobles of the nation, have received Baptism, have their children baptized, have Chapels in their houses, and hear mass every Sunday, The rest of the Natives are hostile to the Christians.

Beirout.

From Der el Kamr, I proceeded along the Mountains, through a succession of beautiful and romantic scenes, to Beirout. Here I found eight cases of the Scriptures, which Mr. Jowett had sent me from Alexandria: part of these I sent to Jerusalem, part to Saide, and part I forwarded to Latichea, to await my arrival there. During my stay of two days in Beirout, I sold several Arabic Bibles and Psalters. I drew up an agreement with our Agent Signor Laurella: who will do what he can for us in Beirout and its neighborhood. Interview with the Syrian Patriarch (late

Archbishop) Giarve, at Der el Sharfi. I then set out for the Convent of Patriarch (late Archbishop) Giarve. His Convent is universally called in the country, Der el Sharfi. After passing for some hours along a rugged, steep, and difficult path, among the mountains, we ar rived about three in the afternoon, at the foot of an eminence; on the side of which, and near to its woody summit, stands the Convent of Santa Maria della Liberatrice. The situation of the Convent it noble and commanding, over-looking a large tract of mountain scenery, the town of Beirout, a long line of coast, and a wide sweep of the Mediterranean. The Convent itself is not yet completed. Its Chapel is small, and is hung round with a great number of little pictures of Saints and Scripture scenes. It was pleasing to hear, in the evening, the sound of the various Convent Bells in the neighboring mountains, which summoned the people to Vespers.

Here I left my mules and servant, and proceeded forward alone and on foot. The Patriarch received me in the kindest manner, and it remained with him till the following morning. I found him rather indisposed, in consequence of a recent fall from his horse.

The Patriarch greatly regrets the accident which retards the arrival of his Printing Press. It was so seriously injured in the voyage to Smyrna, that, it is probable, no one but its maker and inventor, Mr. Clymer, will be able to repair it. As soon as it arrives, he will commence the printing of the Carshun Scriptures, and will occasionally issue Tracts for the spiritual instruction of his flock, which is very numerous and widely scattered throughout Syria, Mesopotamia and other quarters.

The Archbishop was elevated to the Patriarchal Seat about a mouth before my visit.

In reply to inquiries respecting the Maronites.

In reply to inquiries respecting the Maronites, by whom he is surrounded, the Patriarch told me that they would gladly receive the Arabic Scriptures, in an edition that would stand the test of a rigid examination. They may amount to 30,000 sonls. Reading is a very general attainment among them, and almost every village has its School. In their Schools, as in those of the other Christians in Syria, nothing is taught but reading, writing, and the Catechism. The Psalter and some Theological Dissertations are the only books used in their Schools.

e only books used in their Schools.

Convent of Mar-Hanna Source.

Finding that a prolonged stay in the Patrirch's Convent would, under present circumstances, be fruitless-himself being indisposed, his Press not come, and his Convent undergoing repairs-I took my leave on the morning of the 4th of May, and proceeded to the Convent of Mar-Hanna Souere, where the Arabic Printing Press is. The monks of this Convent, who are Greek Catholics, received me very kindly. purchased several of their books, and then went to see their Printing Apparatus. They have only one Press; consequently the work proceeds but slowly. On the numerous Saints' Days of their Calender, they do not work; so that the average number of volumes which they may issue in the course of a year, may amount, they said, to about 180. Of these, the greater part are Psalters. Seven persons are employed at the Press. The books are bound in the Convent, which contains 35 individuals, of these only are Monks, the remainder being Laics and Servants. All the profits resulting from the Printing Establishment go to the Patriarch of of the Greek Catholics, who resides at Zouk and he employs the money in the service of his flock Damascus.

I proceeded from Mar Hanna direct to Damascus; and, after having descended Lebanon, crossed the fine valley of Bekaa, and traversed. the dreary solitudes of Anti-Lebanon, arrived in that city about two in the afternoon of May the 8th.

I had brought a letter from the Archbishop of Cyprus, for Seraphim, Patriarch of Antioch, who resides in Damascus. I sent this letter to the Patriarch, with one of the Corfu Tracts, and called on him a day or two after. The Patriarch received me in the most friendly manner. The system and operations of the Bible Society de-He will encourage and promote to the utmost of his power, the sale and distribution of the Scripture's throughout the Patriarchate. As a proof of his earnestness in this cause, the next day he ordered a number of Letters to be prepared and despached to his Archbishops and Bishops, urging them to promote the objects of the Bible Society in their respective Stations. As soon as the Scriptures arrive in Damascus, the Patriarch will make it known to the people, by ordering it to be announced to them in the different churches.

On my expressing a wish to have an Arabic Version of the Greek Tract on the Bible Seciety, which was printed in Corfu, the Patriarch said that he would procure it for me; and, before my departure from Damascus, he had sent the Tract to a friend in Beirout, fully competent to the task. This Translation will be sent to me to Constantinople, when I shall forward it to England for publication. The diffusion of this Tract in Arabic, will smooth the way for our future operations in these parts.

The Patriarch will correspond with our Consul in Tripoli, Signer Catziflis, who is a Greek. He gave me a Letter to him; & another to Abu Ibrahim, one of the Greek Secretaries of the Gov-

ernor of Tripoli, recommending me and my Cause

to their attention.

The Greeks under the Petriarch of Antioch may amount to 20,000; and of these, about 4000 are in Damascus. The rest of the Christian Population of Damascus consists of Catholics, Latins, Maronites, Greeks, &c. 16,000, Armenians 150, Nestorians 70. This is a rough calculation. It is impossible to know the exact number.

Mr. Bertrand, of Saide, will appoint an Agent at Damascus, who will offer the Scriptures to all the Christians: except the Greeks, who will be supplied by their Patriarch. The Father of the Latin Convent, where I lodged, all Spaniards, expressed their joy at the prospect of soon receiving a supply of Arabic Scriptures for their flock. The text, however, they say, must agree with that of the Propaganda Edition.

The Jews of Damascus may amount to 2500. The Jews throughout the Pachalics of Damascus and Acre possess more liberty than in most parts of Turkey. The Prime Ministers of the two Pachas are Jews and brothers, and, by their power and influence, which are great, shield their Nation, to a considerable degree, from oppression and violence.

Tripoli.

After a stay of ten days in Damascus, I began to move towards Tripoli. The war in Balbec obliged us to follow the great caravan road. After a dreary ride of five days along the edge of the desert, we arrived at Homs, on the Orontes. Turning thence to the west, we arrived in three days more, at Tripoli. I lodged with our aged Consul Signor Catziflis. He will do his best for us, both in the town and its neighborhood and among the shipping. Signor Catziflis is in correspondence with the Patriarch of the Maronites; and will thus be able to combine his efforts with those of Messra. Laurelle and Bertrand in Beirout and Saide, to circulate the Scriptures in the Kestouan.

Aleppo.

In order to avoid a hot and fatigning ride of four days along the shore, I hired a small vessel at Tripoli, which carried me up to Latichea in 22 hours. Here Linished my business with our Consul, Signor Elias, a Greek; and then set out for Aleppo, where I arrived in six days.

Immediately on my arrival I engaged a man to offer the Scriptures, which I had brought with me, for sale in various parts of the city; and am happy to inform you, that he has sold a considerable number of Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, Turkish, and French Testaments. I had only two Hebrew Bibles (Simon's Edition,) which were immediately sold; and if I had had a hundred of them, I could have parted with them easily. Several Jews called on me, to inquire if I had the Scriptures in Arabic, but in the Hebrew Character: they told me that such an Edition would have a great sale among the Jews in Syria: this is worthy the consideration of the Committee of the Bible Society. Numbers have inquired if I had the Scriptures in Carshun and Armenian.

I have made a visit to the Maronite Bishop here, and presented him with a Syriac Testament. The Book pleased him much, though he observed there was some trifling difference between it and the edition in general use. He told me, however, that as none but the Priests read the Syriac, the Scriptures in Arabic and Carshun would be most in request.

The Christian Population of Aleppo may be thus enumerated:—Greek Catholics 14,000, Marcuites 2000, Syrian Catholics 5000, Nestorians 100, Armenian Catholics 8000, Armenian Schismatics (as they are called) 2000, Greeks under the Patriarch of Antioch 500.

Mr. Benjamin Barker, English Pro-Consul here, will receive the Books from our Depots in Constantinople or Smyrna, and will cause them to be offered for sale in Aleppo, Antioch, and other places in the Pachalic: and also, by means of some merchants here, in various parts of Anatolio and Mesopotamia. He will also open a correspodence with Mr. Rich, our Resident in Bagdad; and will send him some Bibles and Testaments on trial.

Testaments on trial,

A few days ago I was introduced to Mr. Fernetty, our Consul in Scanderoon. This Town is in the Diocese of Tarsus, and the Bishop frequently spends some time there. Mr. Fornetty will do what he can for us in Scanderoon, Tarsus, Bylan, Adana, and throughout the whole Diocese. I gave him several copies of the Greek Bible Society Tract for distribution; and some copies of the Scriptures as an experiment. These he has sent to Antioch, and other places. Mr. Fornetty will correspond with Mr. Barker.

Propaganda Edition of the Arabic Bible exclusively acceptable in Syria.

The Bible Society is, I believe, preparing a new edition of the Arabic Scriptures. All that I have seen and heard during my Travel in Syria, has led me to the firm conviction, that no edition whatever of the Arabic Bible, which differs, in any respect, from the Text sanctioned in Rome, will be accepted in these countries. I have been assured by many who admire the Bible Society, that it will never attain its object in Syria, till it sends out a simple re-print of the Arabic of the Propaganda Edition.

I have conversed with many of the Catholic Ecclesiastics on the Bible Society and its labours of Christian Charity, and never have I heard one voice lifted up against it: all that they require is, that the Edition be conformable to the Anthorised Text. This Text (I have several times made the inquiry) is Universally Intelligible. All can understand it. Till we obtain this grand desideratum, the labours of the Agents of the Bible Society in Syria will irritate and rouse into active opposition many whom we would gladden with the Word of Eternal Life; and who would receive it from our hands with joy and and thankfulness, were it to be presented to them in a form sanctioned by their Church.

These considerations will, I am sure, have weight with the Bible Society, and will cause them to adopt the speediest measures for imparting the heavenly boon to Syria. The Arabic Psalter, lately issued by the Bible Society, has proved most acceptable here in Syria. It will have a rapid sale. It has been suggested to me, that it would be advisable to print an Arabic New Testament in a volume by itself.

[We are happy to state, that the Edition of the Arabic Scriptures, to which Mr. Connor alludes as under preparation by the British and Foreign Bible Society, is precisely that which he states as exclusively acceptable among the Christians of Syria. It is a re-print of the Propaganda Edition on the correction or which Professor Macbride of Oxford and Professor Lee of Cambridge are bestewing unwearied attention. The New Testament is just completed. On the communication to the Committee of these Despatches from Mr. Connor, they directed 1000 copies of the Testament to be forward without delay to the Mediterranean, and these will be followed by ample supplies.]

Visit to the Grave of Burckhardt.

I have received from the hands of the French Chancellor here, the effects of poor Burckhardt; and, among other things, a Case of Bibles and Testaments. These I shall leave in Aleppo: the

private effects I shall send to Malta.

I have visited the Grave of Burckhardt, with mingled feelings of sorrow and gratitude—sorrow, at the loss sustained by the Church of Christ by his death—gratitude, at the reflection that I have come out uninjured from that ordeal of fatigue and privations, to which he most probably fell a victim. Bless the Lord, O my roud, and forget not all his benefits! A large uninscribed stone marks the grave of our departed friend. Before I leave Aleppo, I shall cause some short

Channels opened in Syria for the Circulation | known." Let not the friends of the n

of the Scriptures.

From this sketch of my proceedings in Syria, you will have seen that the Channels are new opened for the introduction of the Scriptures into these parts, and for their general circulation. By means of our friends in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Acre, Saide, Beirout, Damascus, Tripoli, Latichea, Scanderoen, and Aleppa, they will be offered for sale in every part of the country. So far well! The Channels, as I have said, are open: but I am afraid we shall be obliged to wait some time before the Waters begin to flow.

I have prepared the minds of very many, for the operations of the Bible Society in these parts; and I think I may say with truth, that these operations will be bailed with gratitude.

In the course of the journey, I have scattered a great number of copies of the Arabic Exposition of the National System of Education. These may be left, at present, to work their effect on the minds of their readers. A future opportunity will, we may hope, be afforded for the establishment of Schools on the system.

The excessive heat now prevailing, have caused me to renounce the plan which I had formed of proceeding acroes Asia Minor to Constantinople. It was only a fortnight ago, that upward of twenty persons perished from the heat, out of a Caravan between Aleppo and Cæsarea! A sufficient warning for me. I shall therefore, set out in two or three days, on my return to Latichea, by way of Antioch and the Coast. From Latichea I shall proceed, by sea, to Smyrna or Coustantinople.

For the Boston Recorder. Sabbath School in Nantucket, Mass.

Until Oct. 1320, we had no Sabbath Schools. Our wharves and streets on this day exhibited groups of riotous children, and even the yards & perches of our sanctuaries were profaned by their clamonrs, and that too, in time of Divine service. The friends of decency and religibus order, could scarcely restrain their children from a shameful profanation of holy time. The condition of our youth was alarming; and the enquiry arose, what can be done? It was concluded to solicit the appointment of committees from the five religions societies in town, to confer on the subject of establishing sabbath schools. The result was an agreement between the Methodist and the two Congregational Societies, to establish schools in their respective connexions, and celebrate a common anniversary. Hundreds of youth were soon collected into schools under regulations somewhat different, but all calculated to secure the desired end .- In the First Congregational Society, an association was formed to collect scholars, appoint teachers, and superintend the general concerns of the school. Under their patronage, the past year, 151 children have been taught, though less than 100 have usually attended at the same time. They were divided into small classes, and each class furnished with one or more teachers. They have committed answers to Cummings' Questions, Select Hymns, and portions of Scripture. The most committed by one scholar was 465 answers, 398 verses of hymns, & 1,759 verses of Scripture. The amount committed by the whole school, was 5,500 answers, 3,369 verses of hymns, & 67,489 do. of Scripture.

The scholars have generally conducted with propriety and often manifested much sensibility to Divine truth. Good has been done, and we cannot but hope a foundation is laid for a reformation of the youth throughout the town and island. But the smiles of Providence have been mingled with frowns. One teacher and four pupils have been lately summoned from us to the bar of God. But we sorrew not without hope.

Two of them were hopefully pious. Love Pollard, daughter of Capt. Abraham P. manifested special scriousness in her attendance at the school; and when arrested by mortal sickness, she deeply felt her ruined condition. Tho her natural disposition was very amiable, and her morals uncommonly correct, yet she said, in great distress of body, that she was most distress ed about her wicked heart; that a moral life would not save her ; that in order to be good she must have a change of heart, and that she wanted to be baptized in the blood of Christ. After hearing some remarks suited to guide mind to him, and pondering awhile upon them, she exclaimed, "I love my Saviour and his holy angels." She expressed great benevolence and resignation. The morning before ber death, she said, "Mamma, my work is most done, I have thought a great deal about dying; I must now look upon you, for tomorrow I shall not be here."

She died the night following. Mrs. Mary J. Swain, wife of James C, S. and daughter of Mr. Gardner Coffin, while instructing in the school, seemed affected by the truths she taught. When summened to look into eternity, she realized that she "was by nature a child of wrath." Though distinguished for natural amiableness of temper. & able, if any one, to say with respect to the decalogue, " all these things have I kept from my youth up" yet she was conscious of being destitute of that " holiness without which no man shall see the Lord." Sometime before her death, she hopefully submitted to God. Then was she happy. Then could she understand and rejoice in those religious doctrines which had before appeared irreconcileable and distressing. She needed no human instruction. As soon as light broke in upon her mind, she joyfully & repeatedly exclaimed "it is all plain." God she beheld with raptures in every object. Those from whom she had heard Divine truths most offensive to the carnal heart, she, to use her own words, " longed to see, and every body else whom she had despised." She felt the greatest compassion for sinners, longed that al might hear the Gospel, and breathed her last sighs for the conversion of the Heathen.

For the Boston Recorder.

Died, of a fever, on the 9th Dec. at Cornwall, Con.) LEWIS KEAR, a native of the Marquesas Islands, aged 17 years. He became a member of the Foreign Mission School about a year since, together with a companion and countryman of bout the same age. The latter died on the 28th of March last, of a quick consumption. They were both in a feeble state of health when admitted to the school, on which account they were ill prepared to endure the rigors of our climate. These youths were remarkably amiable and docile in their dispositions and manners, by which they secured the esteem of their instructors and fellow students. Lewis had begun to speak the English language in an imperfect manner, and to read in the New Testament with a degree of intelligence; and he appeared disposed to attend to instruction, and to regard the mo mentous concerns of religion with interest and colemnity. This was particularly the case in his last sickness, during which he frequently & earnestly prayed to God, expressed a hope in the Divine mercy, and told his attendants that he was not afraid to die. A short time before he was taken ill, he wrote a letter to the Captain who brought him to this country, in which he expressed his gratitude for the privileges he enjoyed, and his desires that he might return in due time, to his kindred and countrymen, with the message of salvation.

In the death of these youths, the friends of the heathen have experienced a disappointment similar to those which are often if not usually experienced, with respect to enterprises of Christian benevolence which have been ultimately successful; & to the success of which we may suppose these trying events to be even necessary, in the mysterious Providence of Him, "whose path is in the great waters, and his footsteps are not

known." Let not the friends of the mission cause therefore be discouraged, or tempta conclude that they have, in any instance, is

The Foreign Mission School now consist The Foreign Mission School now consist 27 scholars, 14 of whom are professors of religand several others, it is hoped, have received the subjects of Divine grace. Two er heathen youths are expected shortly to the school, who have been, for some month trial, in Christian families, and he are thou to be promising. One of these is from the Swich Islands, and the other from the Island New Zealand.

[Communicated by the Rev. Mr. Day

BOSTON RECORDER

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1821,

Missionary Operations in Virginia. Some unk nown friend has favored us with Third Annual Report of the "Lexington sionary Society35 of which Rev. G. A. Baxier, D. is President. The design of it is, to build up waste places" of Virginia, and "prepare way of the Lord," where hitherto his foot have scarcely been seen. We are not inform of the extent of its funds, and regret that not in our power to state from the " Repor that hundreds and thousands of dollars are ann ally flowing into the treasury of this holy instition. We are enabled to state, however, so very interesting facts, in proof of the usefuln of the Society in the dark region where its mer are employed.

1. On Anthony's Creek, Greenbiar Count a very general awakening has taken place twenty-four have been hopefully converted a added to the church.

2. In Covington and vicinity, a few most ago, noted for all kinds of wickedness, almost the whole population has professed religion a joined the Presbyterian and Methodist churche Forty persons were admitted on one day in A gust last.

3. Rev. D. Baker of Harrisonburg, left is charge 26 days, for the toils of the Missionary, during that time, rode 350 miles—preached a sermons—administered the ordinance of a Lord's Supper twice, of baptism once, and a lected for the Missionary fund, nearly \$40.

40. 4. Mr. S. L. Graham was engaged for a year in missionary service in the counties. Greenbriar and Bath, receiving only \$100 for the Missionary Society, and \$300 from the people among whom he labored.

5. Mr. Davidson, the Secretary of the Societ spent some time personally in the service, at the President also—beside a Mr. Anderson, whafter 15 days was taken sick, and obliged ton linquish his object.

6. It is more difficult to find laborers for the great field, than money. Ministers are oblige to leave their flocks, and their families to supple as far as possible the "lack of service," the could be more conveniently, though perhapsite satisfactorily rendered by young men not yet is terested with any particular charge.

We take the liberty to remark in this place that ministers are not commonly aware has greatly their usefulness would be extended, their true happiness increased, by a Missional excursion of a few weeks every year into some of the destitute parts of our Zion. Their present and instruction would animate the few scatter ed children of God, and inspire them with free confidence and ardor, to exert their remaining energies for the enlargement of their borden they would have the opportunity to reclaim the backsliding-to awaken the sleeping-to alar the secure—to convince gainsayers—to exhi the vicious, and bring the enquiring to the les of Jesus. There is an aversion in the bosom every man who has a home, to quit it for the tigues of a missionary tour—the very proposition startles up a thousand objections that to the en of carnal sloth are insurmountable; but is it is the sweets of the domestic fireside—is it for the luxury of spending day after day, among books papers-is it to obey the numberless calls of p ty worldly cares, that God has honored men putting them into the ministry? Most surely The "care of souls" is the only business of the Minister, and all the self denial, or perplexity, fatigue, or pain which his duty may involve, serve only to enhance the value of his press enjoyments and future rewards. It is a mist ken notion that his duties are circumscribed wit in the space of a few miles-or that he has de his part for the salvation of others than these his special charge, when he has once or twice the year requested a contribution from his peop to furnish them a Missionary. Let him real his personal service-let him break away for the enchantments of home-deny himself pleasures of undisturbed retirement-forget library and his pen, and go forth in the Spirit the Lord, to "attempt great things" for Zion. few weeks spent in this way, cannot fail to me der him a more useful preacher at hometo widen the sphere of his usefulness abroad. cannot fail to awaken some energies that hi before lain hid in his mind-to quicken his sibilities to the miseries of such as are destile of the hopes and consolations of the gospelto render all the ordinary duties of his vocal more easy and pleasant. But, if he would good wherever he labors, he must go forth faith, love and zeal-with the temper of an aptle, hoping, and praying and believing that shall not labor in vain.

In Ackworth, 'N. H. the Sabbath School, I last summer, contained 135 children—was call tinued 17 sabbaths, in various districts. In earlier the questions in Emerson's Evange cal Primer were repeated, and in some, Walt Catechism. The collective amount of verses peated from the Scriptures was 68,084—of Painer Watts, 4,261—all this was dearly without the excitement of any other rewalthan an approving conscience and the approximant of instructors and friends.

A Female Charitable Society has been format Lexington, Ken. to promote the education indigent young men called to the gospel minist we are happy to find that such Societies are rapidly springing up among different denominations in every part of the country.

ear 1819, by the el among the P on his Report, p Erely Wednesda an Asylum, inch at &c. beside p ould understand. aming, performed wital. On Tues several words of to them several the Lunatic Asyl e Bellevue netabli solarly performed, Lord's day. im in the chapel, the Penitentiary, n service, a numb din the catechism & regation. On F lerne were visit

sick-s chapter ra teafternoon of the chool boys in the the largest ward mry thing in their endable. This niac department, ars-of these s 30 boys, 117 girls uking in the whole unday afterne. to mpe day. Wed piting the State Pr sale convicts in or victs in another according to es. Some of L Lord .- Here are holars, of which Mr. uring the whole

A writer in the Chamly noticing the berns periodical publican connected with the met praise on hem relatively sectarian useless subjects in the much on the pression, whereby exertion burch be unprepared into far as they exited exposed. But we utilizations have fallemble degree.

her. J. McKoy, a cot Wayne, Indiana, idian children, and course of instruction tained could they othing.

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his Report, published in the Ch. Herald. Wednesday morning he visited the Or-Aglam, instructed the children in gramhe ide preaching to them in a style they nderstand. On the Lord's day, in the of performed public worship in the City On Tuesday, visited the patients in eal wards of that institution, and preachthem-several of them have died happily. Lanatic Asylum also, he preached Christ a cucified with the happiest effect. At illegue establishment, Divine service was performed, morning and afternoon of and day. Immediately after morning sera the chapel, a discourse was delivered aitentiary, and at the close of the aftereice, a number of children were examinatechism with good effect on the whole ition. On Friday, the two hospitals at were visited-addresses made to the chapter read and prayer offered. In moon of the same day, the females and

Baxte build u ons in the Penitentiary were collected west ward for Divine service, where in their deportment was uniformly able. This service done, he visited the re ita boartment, preached, and examined the these there are in the Alms house and girls-in the Penitentiary, 23 boys, the whole 370. In the chapel of the rison, worship was performed every alterneon, and also in Bridewell, on fow n war. Wednesday has been devoted to whe State Prison, and preaching to the pricts in one apartment-to the female st chur in another-to conversation with the day i mording to their characters and circum-Some of these have obtained mercy of arg, lei Md.-Here are five schools containing 76 resimich Mr. S. had the superintendence. reache the whole year, he has preached 547 nce of ce, and merin the Christian Herald, after very y \$40.

initing the benefits resulting from religiendical publications, points out these evils meted with them :- 1. Bestowing too mise on human agents .- 2. Promoting ely sectarian interests .- 3. Speculating ein subjects in theology. -4. Calculating and on the present prosperous state of relimereby exertion may be relaxed, and the his unprepared for suffering and adverse These, it must be confessed are great rar as they exist, and evils to which we gosed. But we believe that few such thous have fallen into them in any consid-

J. McKoy, a Baptist Missionary at Wayne, Indiana, has opened a school for in children, and has already twenty six in wse of instruction. Many more might be med could they be supplied with food and

Society has been formed at mie, Indiana, in aid of the funds of the thard of Foreign Missions for the United s-pricularly for the distribution of the mand the support of the Mission in Bur-

Me Ohio Bible Society has been in operation Mn-in that time, it has received about and expended about 2,100. It has dis-14700 Bibles and Testaments, and has had. Though much has been done, the emark, that "much yet remains ousands are yet destitute of the

to Synods of North Carolina, of South hat Georgia, have assumed the responsitaising \$15000 each, within five years, stablishment of a Professorship in the scal Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

bylerian Synod has existed for some est Tennessee, and the Southwestern of Kentucky, not in connexion with the membly of the Presbyterian Churchposed of four Presbyteries, in which, last Report, (October) "religion is in ishing state than it ever has been lefirst constitution of their church. In fleries it is stated that there have been ions each-in another 773, in anoth-

of \$281 48 was collected at the Lecark-street Church on Sunday evenbenefit of the College at Serampore. has been chartered at Norfolk, to pplies for the African Colony .- She several intelligent free colored peoblacks taken from a slave vessel. sed in the Legislature of Maryland en of color from the Penitentiary to

he State Turnpike Roads mone papers under the signature ian" have been laid on the desks of the South Carolina Legislating in bold and energetic lanpolicy of continuing to admit in ee people of colour to settle among statements are said to have ex-

ntion at Columbia. m for Sailors, incapable of further rom age, disease, or wounds, is hiladelphia - and it is recommendonld be connected with a Farm,

who could should labour as far as would permit. cieties have been established in

talslands of St. Christopher and Nevis.

to the Treasury of the American Ed Society for Movember, 1820. in Newburyport, towards the 84-of P s from Females in Newbury-. Frothingham other re male Reading & Ch. So. 2 50 Society in Worcester, 1 pair ats, 20 pair socks, 2 pair gloves,

Merchant's Rose.

ens, value" \$18 avails of industry y Rev. Mr. Wheaton, tary Education Society by Mr. tre, Mass. Pembroke Academy, N.H. 15 25 EVELAND, Treasurer,

WEDNESDAY LECTURE.

It is known to the public, that during the last year, Divine Service has been regularly performed in this town, on every Wednesday morning. For the purpose of better accommodating those who may be desirous of attending these religious exercises, the Ministers who have pledged their assistance, have consented to substitute the Evening instead of the Morning; and for the future, until circumstances may require a different arrangement, the Lecture will be held on Wednesday Evening of every week at Park-Street and Essex-Street Churches alternately. As the advancement of vital godliness and practical piety the sole object of the Lecture, it is confidently believed that the friends of evangelical religion will yield it the only support it asks from them a regular, candid and prayerful attendance.

The course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday evening next at Park-Street Church.

The Ministers, who associated in the support of this Lecture, are requested to meet at the house of Rev. Mr. Dwight, in Boston, on Wednesday next, at 4 P. M .- to make the necessary arrangements for the year. - A general attendance is expected.

Please to notice .- The Rev. Mr. Ward, who lately arrived at New-York from India, where he has been engaged for more than twenty years in missionary labors, will preach a lecture Sunday evening, in the Rev. Mr. FAY's meeting house in Charlestown, at which time a collection will be taken in aid of the funds for the estab lishment of a college in India for the education of native teachers.

The Annual Meeting of the Female Society of Boston and its vicinity, Auxiliary to the American Education Society, will be holden at the house of FRANCIS WELSH, Esq. Milk St. on Thursday, 4th Jan. at 11 o'clock, A. M. where a punctual attendance is requested.

Per order of the Directress, L. BATTELLE, Sec'y

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

Dutton, Flint and Wilde.

REPORTED FOR THE RECORDER. Thursday, Afternoon, Dec. 21. Mr. CHILDS' resolution was advocated by Messrs. Slocum and Martin-opposed by Messrs.

Friday, Dec. 22. The Convention went into committee of the whole on the report of the Select Committee on that part of the Constitution relating to the Governor, Militia, &c. The report was accepted, and all the resolutions agreed to except one, which proposed that minors should not be permitted to vote for captains and other officers of the militia-the word "not" was stricken from the resolution, which allowed minors to vote for such offices.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS. The house then went into committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. Childs had liberty to alter the phraseology of his resolution, without affecting the principle. Messrs. Williams and Dean spoke in favor of it-Mr. Foster against it.

Afternoon Session. Mr. Childs, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Hazard advocated, Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Savage, and Mr. Banister opposed the resolution. The question was taken and determined in the negative-161 to 221.

Saturday, Dec. 23. The third resolution of the report of the Select Committee on the Declaration of Rights, came under consideration. Mr. NEWHALL offered as a substitute for the third and fourth resolutions of the Select Committee, a proposition so to amend the Constitution, that towns, parishes, &c. shall have power to make provision for the support of public worship, by levying taxes for the purpose uponpolls and estates within their jurisdiction-that every person so taxed, shall have power to designate the religious teacher to whose benefit the amount of his tax shall be appropriated, provided there is any one whose Instruction he usually attends-and that the taxes of those who do not attend on the religious instructions of any one, shall be appropriated to the use of the schools in the town or society.

This questiion was decided in the negative. Mr. BALDWIN moved to strike ou insert may-so as to read, that the Legislature may from time to time require towns, &c. to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the support of public worship. This amendment was supported by Mr. Hubbard and the mover-opposed by Messrs. Foster, Sullivan, Bliss and Parker; lost-151 to 203.

Mr. WILLIAMS proposed a resolution as a substitute for the 4th resolution of the select committee in substance as follows :- That every re ligious society, incorporated or unincorporated, should have power to raise money for the purposes of the society, in such manner as they should choose-that every person should be at liberty to unite himself to such society as he pleased, and the monies paid by him should go to the support of the teacher of such society; and that every person who did not class himself voluntarily with any society, should be classed with the town, parish or precinct in which he lived, and be taxed for the support of public worship in such town, parish or precinct. A discussion rather desultory followed, with no important result.

Monday, Dec. 25. The Convention proceeded to the first reading of the resolutions reported by the select commit tee on that part of the constitution relating to oaths, subscriptions, &c. The amendment was negatived-91 to 126.

The first resolution which provides that certain onthe shall be taken in lieu of the oaths and declarations heretofore required having been read Mr. Tuckerman moved so to amend it as to require that any person chosen to the office of governor, fieut. governor, or counsellor, or to a seat in the senate or house of representatives, shall after accepting the office or trust, and before entering on its duties, make and subscribe the following declaration. "I - do be-

lieve in the truth of the Christian religion," The second resolution passed with a slight amendment to a second reading. On the third resolution providing for future amendments of the Constitution.

Mr. PHELPS, of Chester, moved to amend by striking out the words " two thirds," the propertion of two successive legislators who should be required to vote in favor of any specific amend-ment before it shall be submitted to the people for their ratification, and inserting " majority."

Mr. WEBSTER opposed this amendment, but proposed to substitute another, to require only a majority of the Senate, but two thirds of the popular branch—with this Mr. Phelps was satisfied In favor of this amendment were Mr. Webster, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Slocum-opposed to it, Mr. Quincy, Mr. Austin, Mr. J. Phillips and Mr. Banister. The amendment was adopted. On the resolution of the same committee to give the Legislature power to erect and constitute city gornments, there was considerable decate, which resulted in making it necessary for a town to have 12000 inhabitants to obtain city privileges

-165 to 84. The resolution reported by the same select committee, that it is not expedient to make further provision in the Constitution relative to the substitution of affirmations for oaths, was read. After considerable discussion the resolve passed. Mr. VALESTINE offered a resolution providing that Sheriffs shall be chosen by a majority of the ballots of legal voters in the several counties. Committed to the committee of the whole,

The resolution respecting the pecuniary qualifications of voters, with Mr. Blake's amendment, that every citizen &c. who is liable to pay, and does pay taxes, may vote for governor, &c. as passed in committee of the whole, was read.

Tuesday, Dec. 26. Mr. PRESCOTT, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, submitted the following

The Committee appointed to inquire what business now before the Convention, or in Committee, the public interest requires should be done and at what time an adjournment or rising of the Convention may take place-reported at some length, and presumed that the Convention might be able to rise on Tuesday the 2d day of January. The convention resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the pecuniary qualifica-

Mr. BLAKE moved to amend the resolution so that the right of voting shall be extended to every male inhabitant being 21 years of age, resident in the town where he offers his vote for one year, and having paid on being subject by law to pay taxes in the said town" with exceptions and provisions in relation to paupers and persons exempted from taxation. This amendment was negatived-and the subject was com-

tions of voters.

mitted to a select committee. The Convention then proceeded to the order of the day-it being the second reading of the several resolutions, read the first time in convention yesterday. These resolutions were se-

verally passed. Mr. FISHER moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the people to accompany the amendments, that should be submitted for their ratification or rejection. Agreed to.

Mr. HINCKLEY, of Northampton, offered a resolution proposing so to amend the Constitution, by adding an article in the declaration of rights, that no person shall be subjected to trial for any offence which would subject him to ignominious punishment, except on presentment of a grand jury of the county in which the case is tried, except in cases to which law martial may be pro perly applicable. He stated his reasons for offering the resolution .- Committed to the committee of the whole on the Declaration of Rights. Tuesday, Afternoon.

Mr. Hoan, of Concord, offered two resolutions which he designed for a substitute to the 3d and 4th resolutions reported by the select committee on the Declaration of Rights. The 1st resolution was, that it is expedient to substitute "Christian" for " Protestant" in the 3d article of the Declaration of Rights. The 2d resolution was, that it was inexpedient to make any further alteration in the 3d article, than what is already made and is proposed to be made by the first resolution. Referred to the same committee of the

The house went into committee of the whole upon the report of the select committee upon the preamble and declaration of rights; Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The question was upon the amendment, as amended on Saturday, wered by Mr. Saltonstall as a substitute for the 3d and 4th resolutions of the select committee on the Declaration of Rights.

Mr. Lincoln opposed the amendment, and it was negatived-15 to 226. It was then voted to take up Mr. Hoar's resolutions-180 to 175. Some debate followed on dividing the resolutions, the committee decided that they were not divisible. The resolutions were advocated by Messrs. Hoar, Prescott, J. Phillips, Saltonstall and Wilde-opposed by Messrs. Lincoln, Blake, Leonard and Baldwin-When the committee rose reported progress and had leave to set again.

Wednesday, Dec. 27. The following gentlemen were appointed or the committee ordered yesterday to draw up an address to the people to accompany the a-mendments submitted for their adoption or rejection viz. Mr. Sullivan of Boston, Lyman of North ampton, Fisher of Westborough, Lawrence of Groton and Bangs of Worcester. It was determined to reconsider the vote that had bro't Mr Hoar's resolutions under disscussion-132 to 91.

ame sgain under wonsideration. The question on the adoption of the 3d resolu tion was then taken, and decided in the affirmative-200 to 54.

The 3d resolution of the select committee ther

The 4th resolution was then read. Mr. WILLIAMs moved to amend by striking out the 4th resolution, & inserting the following, porated, or not incorporated, shall have power to raise monies for the support of their respective teachers and incidental expenses, in such manner as they shall determine by the vote of a majority of the legal voters assembled at any meeting, warned and held according to law.

And every person shall have and enjoy the full liberty of uniting with, and paying to the support of, whatever religious society he may whether incorporated or not. And every person neglecting to unite himself with some religious society for the purposes aforesaid shall be classed with the Parish or Precinct in which he may reside, and shall be liable to be taxed by the same.

And every denomination of christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any sect or denomination to another, shall ever be established by law.

CONGRESS OF THE U.S.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 19 .- The Resolve to reduce the pay of the members of Congress, from Eight to Six dollars for each day's attendance, &c. was again discussed. Mr. Jounson of K. moved its postponement to January, which was negatived,

Mr. Dana moved, as a substitute, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report on the expediency of reducing the allowances to the members of Congress, to the officers of the two Houses, and to the principal and other officers in each of the Executive departments, which after much debate was agreed to. Yeas 32.

Nays 4. A committee of five was appointed.
Wednesday, Dec. 20. Mr. Holmes, of Maine submitted a motion, that the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire what alteration may be made in the compensation to officers of the customs.

Mr. SANFORD, from the committee on the subect, reported a bill to authorize the Directors of the Bank of the United States to appoint an A gent and a Register, to sign and countersign the bills of the bank, in lieu of the President and Cashler, with suitable regulations.

Also, enacting, that if any President, Director Cashier, or other officer or servant of the Bank shall fraudulently convert its property, &c. to his own use, such person, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years, and by standing in the pillory not more than three limes in open day, in some public place, during one hour at a time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, Dec. 19 .- An account of the Re-

ceipts and Expenditures of the U. States for 1819, was received from the Treasury department. Mr. Everis, of Mass. submitted a joint resolution, declaring, in effect, that the State of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union, at a time to be named, provided the article in her Consti tution, "to prevent free Negroes and Mulattoes from coming to and settling in that State," be expunged therefrom on or before that day.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, a committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post Office department, with power to send for persons and papers.

Read twice.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

UTICA, N. Y. Nov. 28. Panther Hunt .- On Monday the 13th ult. large Panther was seen crossing the road about two miles from this village. Information being given to Mr. Washington Ford, he induced three ndividuals to accompany him, following the track on a light fall of snow, through swamps, &c. until night, a distance of about 20 miles. In the morning they were joined by Levi Chapin, and Seneca Swaney, and after going about 15 miles they discovered the panther lying near a large buck which he had killed, having devoured one of his four quarters .- The chase was then renewed, and after pursuing about 3 miles further, those who had originally started with Mr. F. gave up the chase and returned. About 4 o'clock n the afternoon the panther reached his den, situated in a large swamp, in the town of Canton; being worried by a small dog, he ascended to the top of a high tree near his den. Messrs Ford, Chapin, and Swaney then coming up, it was agreed that two should fire at the same period, and that Mr. Chapin should reserve his fire, in the event of the animal being only wounded: both balls took effect, and the panther fell from the top of the tree with considerable force: he first weut into his den, but immediately camo out, and with much violence approached directy towards Mr. Chapin, with the apparent intent of attacking him. At the distance of about ten feet Mr. C. fired, and the ball taking effect, the panther again returned, taking the dog with him into the den. A log was then put against the mouth of the den to prevent his making a further altempt to attack; after this was done, a stick was put through the log into the den, which the panther immediately seized with his teeth; this enabled Mr. Ford to discover the panther's head; then with much deliberation he fired, and inflict. ed the mortal wound. The Panther was bro't to this village the same evening. He measured 8 feet 9 inches in length and was remarkably large

France and the United States. Letters have been received in Washington city, of a late date, from Paris, which announce the impending departure of Mr. Hyde de Neavill on the embassy to Brazils, to which he has been appointed. He is to take the United States in his route, on a special mission to confer with our Government on the differences between us and France, which have grown out of the conflicting commercial regulations of the two coun-[Nat. Intell.

A young man named Mason Scott, was hung at Raleigh, N. C. on the 10th ult. for the murder of a slave. Great efforts were made to save him. but the Governor was inflexible, from a persuasion of duty.

In Pittsburg, Penn. Thomas I. Gunnett has been convicted, on his own confession, of breaking open and stealing money from letters in the Post Office at Bedford.

In the Legislature of Maryland, leave has been given for a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. A company is forming in New-York-capital \$350,000-for the insurance of manufacturing

and other buildings, and machinery against fire. New-Bedford has voted to raise 4000 dolls. to build a Town House, to be used as a Court House, if that place is made a half shire town.

In the City of Washington during the past season, there have been erected 68 brick and 45 wooden houses-a Presbyterian Church, City Hall, Masonic Hall, &c. The last valuation of real and personal property was \$6,403,125.

FOREIGN NEWS.

QUEBEC, DEC. 11. Unfortunate Shipwreek .- On the 5th Nov. in the evening, the schr. Julie, of Montreal, Capt. Mathias, was lost near Mont Louis. When the vessel struck, the crew and passengers hurried upon deck, only partly dressed, and remained in that state until midnight, exposed to the inclemency of a snow storm, and to the violence of the waves, which broke over every part of the vessel. Some of the persons having got to the shore, were persuaded by the Captain to attempt to reach the houses, which they thought were at no great distance-after having walked until three e'clock of the following day, during the whole of which time they bore the greatest fatigues, and find ing their object unattainable, they determined to return to the wreck, in expectation of obtaining provisions and clothes :- On this march, two of them fell, unable to proceed any farther, and died: the others reached the wreck on the fellowing day, where they found one of the sailors dead. and almost buried in sand, washed over him by the sea: another person was missing, and has not yet been heard of. Those who escaped from these dangers, 5 in number, were forced to remain on the shore for eleven days, with few clothes and no fire, suffering the utmost pain from the loss of several of their extremeties by cold ; so much had they been injured, that they could not move but on their knees and handsthe more hardy of them succeeded in the above period in mending the boat, into which they embarked, and arrived in three days at St. Ann du Cap Chat, and with the greatest efforts succeeded in reaching Matane, where they met with the most humane treatment.

A Paris paper of the 2d Oct, 1820, the "Constitutional," contains the following remarkable article. "The Journal the Narrator of the Meuse, relates a circumstance highly important for hu manity; it states that a physician has just discovered a method of restoring both hearing and speech to the Deaf and Dumb, & had tried it with full success upon two individuals of this description. The editor adds that the two youths who had just experienced the efficacy of the operation have a finer sense of hearing than persons in gen-

By returns made up to the 1st of May last, it appears that there are in England and Wales, 37,382 schools of all descriptions, in which are educated 1,571,374 children of both sexes, or about 43 to a school. It is specified that 18,276 of these schools are initiatory, & that 14.192 are English or commercial schools, of which 8375 are for females. It also appears that the church catechism is taught in 23,581 schools; that the systems of Bell and Lancaster have been more or less adopted in 14,11; that Phillip's interrogative system of questions without answers has been introduced into 3682 and Pestalozzi's system of oral analysis into 7; that the French language is taught in 7520; and the dead languages in 3827. The number of persons employed in education, as masters, governesses, assis ants, and private tutors, is estimated at 56,330.

To Readers and Correspondents.

There being fifty three Saturdays in the year 1820, we have found it necessary in order te confine each Volume of the Recorder within a year, to date this paper on Monday. In future they will be dated on Saturday as usual.

In order to furnish an answer to several letters, we state, that money is frequently sent to us by Mail, and we heldom hear of its failure; but we do not take the responsibility of any mode of conteyance. All Letters should be post-paid.

INTEMPERANCE.

OR sale by Richardson & Lord, R. P. & C. Williams, and Henry Whipple, Salem, and Charles Whipple, Newburyport, The Means of Curing and Presenting Wednanday, Dec. 20.—A number of motions INTEMPERANCE, by John James Bound, of ican. A for information ft. the Departments were agreed to the City of New-York—Price 25 cents. Dec. 23. DEATHS.

In this fown, very suddenly, Mr. Wm. Ellison, aged 49, brother of the late Mr. James Ellison,-John Gallison Esq. aged 32,-Mr. Timothy Fletch er, aged 40.-Mrs Lydia Greenleaf, wife of Mr Calvin Bruce, 27. - Mr. Jedediah Lincoln, aged 60. In Charlestown Miss Elizabeth Beath, aged 31-In Cohasset, Miss Elizabeth Pike, aged 21, only daughter of Rebecca, wife of Levi Tower Esq .- In Woburn, Benjamin Coolidge Esq. aged 65, formerly a respectable merchant of this town. In Northboro' Mr. Oliver Munroe, aged 53 .- la Marlboro', Mass, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wil. lard Brigham, aged 39.—In Washington City 17th inst. Hon. NATHANFEL HAZARD, Represen-

20th, Hon. JESSE SLOCUMB, a Representative for North Carolina. Their funerals were attendd by the Senate and House of Representatives. In Weldon, Halifax Co. N. C. 22d Oct. Luretia, daughter of Capt. Geo. W. Balch, formerly of Portsmouth.—Capt. Nathaniel Cushing of Haverhill, Mass, and formerly master of the schr. Dover of Portsmouth .- In Mobile 24th Oct. last. Gapt. Benjamin Harris, formerly of this town aged 67 .- In Ohio, Mr. Clark Baldwin, aged 68, rom Stockbridge Mass. - In Marian, Gallatin C'o' Kentucky, on the 7th of Sept. last, Mr. Joshua

Hayden of this town, aged 29 .- In Keene, N. H.

tative to Congress for Rhode Island-On the

limothy Dwight, infant son of Rev Z.S. Barstow. At Windsor, Vt. Mr. Samuel Euers, aged 36 .-At Portland, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Capt Freeman mith, aged 37-At Turner, Lt. Col Isnac Bearce, aged 45-At Plymouth, Mass on the day of the centennial anniversary, Mr Sylvanus Holmes, aged 78; and on the following day, Mr Benj. Drew, aged 81—At Sudbury, Nov. 24, Mrs Sarah Parmenter, aged 97-At Newton Miss Maria. Crackbon, aged 17, daughter of Mr. J. Crackbon. At Springfield, N. J. on the 24th ult. Mr. Walter Smith, aged 97. He has left behind him a. numerous train of descendents to mourn his loss - of which there are now living B children. 39 grand children, 93 great-grand children, 5 great great grand children-total 140 of blood descendants; besides 40 sons and daughters-in-law who have married into his family. And what it still more remarkable, within four years they have all, with the exception of two, lived within the ound of the church bell of the parish. He could say, within three years past, what few are able to say, that he sat down at a table with five generations around him, including himself.

Bufield, Dec. 11, 1820 .- This day died, in the family of Doctor Cleveland, Mise HANNAR Brown, aged seventy-seven, in which family she had resided most of the time for upward of nineteen years. She was a professor of religion from her youth, and eminently distinguished for piety and a uniform holy life; her employment during her long life, when able, was teaching a school mostly of small children-she had a happy talent of gaining the affections of her little pupils, gently drawing them by the cords of love into the opening paths of science, suitable to their years; and ere they could read, her uniform practice was to teach them to repeat by memory short and summary truths, selected from the word of God, whereby their young and tender minds were easily bent to an habitual regard and reverence for the Bible. She naturally possessed strong mind, highly cultivated by reading. The Bible was her constant and daily companion through life; but few of any grade in the church, ever arrived to a more thorough knowledge of the great truths and doctrines of the Scriptures. She lived to see and enjoy two special seasons of the out-pouring of the Spirif of God in Byfield; in both which she was emmently useful, more especially the first which was upwards of thirty years since, when she was in the vigour of health and activity and was much sought to by distressed souls, pressing the inqui-"What must I do to be saved." Such was the knowledge of the plague of her own heart, and such her faithful spirit, as would not suffer her to daub with untempered mortar; but from a deep and solemn sense of the amazing worth of immortal souls, and in unison with the teachings of the Spirit of Truth, she urged upon the minds of singers that the awful sense of guilt & danger which they expressed was a dreadful reality, and that they must inevitably and justly without repentance and an dance on the atoning blood of Christ, for acceptance with God. As the law of kindness ever dwelt on her tongue, she was a mostkinvaluable companion to the edification of her fellow Christians, and ready on all suitable occasions to press upon sinners an interest in Christ, as the one thing needful; and as she lived so she died. The consolations of the Gospel were her support and her joy in the immediate view of death; the morning of her departure, apparently in the full exercise of her reason she said, death had no terrors, she was going to her father's house.

NOTICE.

Quarterly Meeting of the DIRECTORS of the American Education Society, will be holder at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday, the 10th of January, at 10 o'cleck, A. M. On the day previous, at 3 o'clock. P. M. a Committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society. Dec. 30, 1820. ASA EATON, Clerk.

A Valuable Family Book.

TENRY WHIPPLE, Salem, has just published, Prayers for the use of Families; or, the Domestic Minister's Assistant. By WILLIAM JAY, Author of Sermons, Discourses, &c. "The principal part of family religion is prayer,

every morning and evening, and reading some portion of Scripture; and this is so necessary to keep alive a sense of God and Religion in the minds of men, that where it is neglected, I do not see, how any family can, in reason, be esteemed a family of Christians, or indeed, have any religion at all." - Archbishop Tillotson.

From the second English edition-with an Appendix, containing a number of Select and Original Prayers.

This volume contains-Short Family Prayers for every morning and evening for five weeks-Prayers for Select Occasions - Short Devotions to he used occasionally-Petitions for particular occasions—Thanksgiving—Pious addresses for particular events—Select and Original Prayers, and Prayers at Table .- Price bound, \$1-\$10 pr. doz. - For sale by Henry Whipple, Salem : Richardson & Lord, S. T. Armstrong, and R. P. & C. Williams, Beston, and C. Whipple, Newburypert.

New Books for Children and Young Persons, CUMMINGS & HILLIARD, at the Boston Bookstore, No. 7, Cornbill, have lately published and for sale, Filial Affection, or the Clergyman's Grand-daughter, by the Author of the Factory Girl, 52 cts; Little Lucy, or the Careless Child reformed, 8 cts; The Pleasures of Religion, in Letters from Joseph Felton to his Son, 25 cts; History of Theophilus & Sophia, by the Author of Little Henry and his Bearer, 12 cts; The Polite Little Children, 6 cts; Progress of the Dairy &c. 12 cts; Present for Children by the Author of Ditties for Children, 12 cts; Good Girls Soliloquy, 12 cts; do. Boys do.; Quide to Heaven, 12 cts; Infant Minstrel, or Poetry for Young Minds, 37 cta; Hedge of Thorns, by the Author of Little Heary and his Bearer, 37 cta; &c. &c. Cummings and Hilliard have a very extensive collection of Juvenile Books, suitable for Sunday Schools, or other purposes; which to gether with their stock in general are offered at reduced prices. They have a large assortment of books in elegant binding, English and American. Also, Stationary of the first quality.

POET'S CORNER.

STANZAS.

They shall lie down alike in the duel .- Jon. Maplers, who, fepining, grieve
At poverty and ill;
Who, deubtful, question Heaven's decree,
And murmurat its will. Think ye that affluence is the source

Whence finite blessings flow? Think ye that gold can satisfy, Or splendor peace bestow Think ye ambition's boasted lure Can quanchless joys impart?
Think ye the Syran's draught can prove
The gilead of the heart? Mistaken race! alas, how few This panacea can boast; is labor, but for bliss untrue,

The care and toil is lost. Ge, learn content, for riches yet Have never fed the mind;
Go, learn content—the coffer'd wretch
May ne'er enjoyment find. The choicest robe of Tyrian dye, Oft hides some bosom care, And Virgin smiles, and sparkling wit

Conceal the latent tear. Art thou obscure? the writhing cares Of genius, are not thine; Unknown?-rejoice! for thou art free, No slave at folly's shrine.

Thine are affection's purest sweets, And thine is love's caress ; Approving peace within thy heart, A providence to bless.

Thine are the beauties of the globe, The charms that sense allure ; For thee, you azure glories burn, Say, mortal! art thou poor? The hopes that shine along life's path,
To cheer thee, too, are giv'n;
'The star that points the wanderer's way, Shall lend thee to the Heaven.

And while, lamented by the great, The rich repose in clay, Thou too, shall seek thy final bed, And slumber sweet as they.

For the Boston Recorder.

OBITUARY.

The righteous shall be en everlasting remembrance Died, of pulmonary consumption, at Brad-

ford, Vt. November 30th, 1820, Mrs. PHEBE

McKern, wife of Rev. Silas McKeen, aged twenty-five years. A brief recital of the dealings of God towards Mrs. McKeen, particularly in her last sickness, it is hoped will not be deemed unworthy of a place in a public paper ; nor fail to interest the feelings of those who love to see divine grace displayed, & the honor of religion promoted. She was Fuller of Vershire. In her infancy she was presented to the God of Abraham, in baptism; and early taught that it was her duty to adore and serve him. Daily was she borne upon the heart of parental piety to the throne of divine grace; & watched over, with a fidelity becoming those who expect to give an account to God. Thus was she happily preserved from those vain amusements and fashionable vices, which captivate so many young persons to the injury of their souls, and not unfrequently the ruin of their characters. Instead of acquiring, in youth, a relish for the card party, or ball room, she acquired a relish for the social conference, and the house of God. Instead of delighting in the society and idle discourse of the vain and thoughtless, she, from her childhood, highly esteemed the friendship of the pious; and took special satisfaction in serious discourse upon things pertaining to salvation. But this seriousness of mind, and propriety of conduct, she did not, by any means consider as amounting to the one thing needful. It was her settled opinion that she never experienced a radical change of heart, until was nearly eighteen years of age. sperience, written by herself, it appears at God was then pleased to give her a hearer and much more affecting view of of his law, than she had ever had before. and by the law, came to her the knowledge She saw to her astonishment, that he had been, all her days, living in diso-bedience to God; that she had sinned arainst great light; that she had abused the most precious privileges, and was exposed to the final displeasure of the Most High. Of all her sins her past rejection of the Saviour seemed the greatest. A conviction that she had so long disregarded his kind invitations, and refused to ome to him for life, was to her an arrow from the Almighty, the poison whereof drank up her spirit. In addition to this, however, she presently found to her confusion, that her beart was, and ever had been, entirely opposed to the true char-acter of God. It gave her, she states, un-atterable distress to think that she was in the hands, and entirely at the disposal, of such a being. She saw that she was dead in sin, and could not belp herself; that a holy God must be infinitely displeased with such a sinful creature; and that she could not, by all her selfish prayers and efforts gain his favor, or lay him under any kind of obligation to help her. She saw that if God of his sovereign free grace was pleased to rease and save her, she should was in sorrow. This view of the case, mtend of striking her, as some would impine, with a death-like stupidity, roused action all the life and energy of her coul; ad cassed her to call upon God with each dease engagedness, awful reverence, and stonce augustates, awful reverence, and good of spirit, us she had never felt be-lete. It impalled her to a kind of super-latural offert, which ashausted all har itroughly, and throw her relastatily, and susplately, upon severeign morey. It being then late upon the evening of a flaturity, the throw hercelf down upon her bad, and not knowing what God would do with her, and into slarp, and rested till the light of

opposition to the truth, which had so long been her constant attendant. Upon reflecstupidity; but for some reason unknown to herself, took much satisfaction in the thought, that whatever became of her, God would be glorified. Through the course of the week, she found her thoughts much more occupied in reflecting upon the Divine character, than upon her own situation. And the more she thought of that character, the more glorious and delightful it appeared. She saw that the government of God was perfect; and that all creation had reason to rejoice that he reigned. She saw that Christ was just such a Saviour as she and every sinner needed; and, though she did not then consider that she had an interest in him, he seemed to her inexpressibly precious. Reflecting upon these things, she at length began to entertain a hope, that she had passed from death unto life. Fear, however, of being deceived, and of bringing a reproach apon religion, induced her to keep, for a number of months, her religious feelings to herself. She often felt a strong desire to unite with the friends of Christ in commemorating his dying love; but had not sufficient confidence to make the desire known. Thus she spent the winter. In the spring of 1813, she went some dis-

tance from home, to her customary employment of teaching school. While there among strangers, she felt most sensibly the inconsistency of maintaining a Christian hope, without making a profession of religion, by joining herself with the people of the Lord; and resolved to embrace the first opportunity, upon her return, to make her feelings and desires known to her parents, and the church of Christ. This she did the ensuing autumn; and to her great satisfaction found that her christian friends were much better pleased with the reasons which she gave them of her hope, than she had dared to be, herself. From that time forth, she appeared openly upon the side of the Lord; and daily adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour, by her christian humility, meekness, and exemplary conduct. In the summer of 1816, being then twenty one years of age, she became the wife of a minister, and greatly endeared berself, in that relation, by the sweetness of her temper, the prudence of her domestic management, and her kind & constant efforts to promote her husband's domestic comfort & public usefulness. As a mother, for she left three little children, she was remarkably affectionate. But her affection was not altogether lavished upon them with respect to the body. She realized that they had souls, precious souls; and from the first period of their existence, her prayers began to ascend to God for his blessing upon them. Nor did she, in the absence of her husband, hesitate to implore, each morning and evening, this blessing upon her little ones and the rest of her family, in an audible manner. In this she was far indeed from being influenced by any thing like an estentation of piety; but was governed by a solemn sense of duty. Nor is it to be doubted that the clouds of incense which so frequently ascended from her closet and family altar, will yet return in showers of divine influence upon her offspring, benign " as the dew of Hermon, and as the dew which descended upon the mountains of Zion." In the public worship of God she took such delight, that when detained from it for a season, she ever appeared to feel what the psalmist felt, when he exclaimed, "my soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord; my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God." But we must approach the closing scene.

Mrs. M'Kean was much out of health

during the whole of the summer past, but did not consider her case hopeless, until a few weeks previous to her decease. When convinced that death was near, she was excited to review her past life, and examine her heart, with a holy scrutiny. And exemplary as her conduct had been to the view of those who knew her best, she was, in her own mind convinced, that she had fallen very far short of her duty. She perceived that during her illness, God had been calling her in a very special manner to prepare for death, but was constrained to believe that she had naver, since she made a profession of religion, been so worldly minded, or remiss in duty, as during that period. She saw with grief, that her mind and affections had been so much occupied with the things of this world, as to render her prayers in general but a lifeless formality; and remembered with the most pungent regret, that upon one occa-sion she had, for the space of some days, altogether neglected the duty. She was astonished to think where she had been. She seemed to herself the most guilty of human beings. Her evidence of an interest in Christ was greatly obscured; a horror of great darkness came upon her; and a food of distress overflowed her soul. She now, in earnest, sought the throne of grace; but her beavenly Father was pleased, in his righteousness, to hide his face from her. While in this situation, an obiturry notce of a pious female who had re-cently died full in the faith, and whose sitwation in life had been very similar to her own, was read to her. She listened with own, was read to her. She listened with attention for a while, but at length burst into tears, and wept aloud. When asked why she was so much affected, she replied "I fene God will never give such grace to me." It was not more than a day or two, however, before she observed to a friend, that she believed God had given her tree repentance, and restored to her the spleit of prayer.—It assemed to her, that she had that morning been really embled to come near to God, and have communical with him. From that time to the day of her him. From that time to the day of ber death, the manifested a sweet composers of mind, and frequently spoke of the distreming and bambling view which God had given ber, of her ame, as of one of the

greatest mercies she ever received. From stay here longer." Several times before that time forth the seemed to enjoy almost she expired, she was thought to be deliced. constantly the light of God's countenance, and to advance daily and rapidly, in Christian attainments. For a number of weeks, she had felt an anxious desire to commune with her Christian friends, at the table of the Lord; but had been prevented through want of health. The Lord was pleased, however, to indulge her with such a season, about two weeks before she left the world. She enjoyed the season exceedingly, and was sensibly strengthened. She did not, she said, feel such rapture upon the occasion as she had anticipated, but found solid peace, and strong consolation. From about that time forward, she seemed to have uncommonly clear and enlarged views of the divine character and government; and was almost constantly in such a frame as the psalmist was, when he said, The Lord reigneth les the earth rejoice. Her happiness now was established upon a foundation which could not be moved. The grace which she had feared would never be granted her, was now, in time of need, bestowed to such a degree as to be altogether sufficient for ber. To a friendly person who had observed to her, " Mrs. McKean, your trial is really very great;" she replied with a smile, " I hardly know whether it should be considered so. If God has been preparing me for his kingdom, and is now about to take me home, I do not see how it can, with propriety, be considered a great trial." "But it must be trying to leave your little children." "The children are trely, she said, very dear to me; but I have given them up to God; and trust he will take care of them." At another time she observed, " The subject appears to me in this light. These children are not mine but God's. He has given me leave to take care of them a while, for him; and with the employment I have been well pleased. But now he is in effect saying to me, It is not my pleasure that you should take care of these children of mine, any longer; I have other employ-ment for you, of still greater importance. Now, said she, since I profess to be a servant of God, and am under such infinite obligations to him, how extremely ungrateful and impious it would be, should I say, I claim the children as my own; and love them so much, that I cannot willingly part with them, whatever thy pleasure be. Surely, said she, were such my feelings, I should have reason to fear that God would either cut me off in his anger, or blast all my domestic comforts and leave me to spend my days in sorrow. What led her to make these remarks was the observation of a fond mother, that she did not see how she could possibly be willing to die, while she had young children to leave in the world. In regard to her children, dear as they were to her, she appeared to set her mind entirely at rest structing that God would take care of them in her absence, and give her the inexpressible satisfaction of meeting with them at length, in his heavenly kingdom. Finding herself rapidly declining, she was anxious to have an interview with her sisters, that she might ask their forgiveness for having set such a very imperfect example for their imitation; and to entreat them to live nearer to God, than she had done. Thro' the goodness of God she was favored with to improve it. To her absent brothers she sent the brief, but comprehensive injunction, that they should prepare, without delay, to meet their God. A few days previous to her decease, it was asked her, whether death did not, after all, appear in some measure terrible to her. She observed, "I think it appears less terrible the nearer it approaches." "But does not the prospect of speedy dissolution strike you with a kind of dread?" After some moments of reflection she replied, "God is a great and glorious being. I am entirely his. It is suitable that he should do what he will with his own. If it be his pleasure to take me to night, I am willing that his pleasure should be done. I have committed myself entirely to him, depending upon his mercy through Christ atom. "One evening, her husband perceiving her much more exhausted than usual, informed her that it was very doubtful whether she would continue until morning. "Then, said she, you will be so kind as so pray with me now, for it may be the last oppertunity. After the prayer, she affectionately took him by the hand, and in a faint

whisper said,

O glorious bour! O blest about!
I shall be near and like my God.
And flesh and sin so more control.
The sacted pleasures of the soul."
During her last sickness she seemed very anxious to obtain such clear and distinguishing views of divine truth, as should lay her under a kind of necessity of knowing whether she loved the truth, or not. With this view she said to her busband one evening, "I wish you to talk to me this evening upon the ninth chapter to the Romans." The leading ideas in the chapter being clearly exhibited, she observed, That it just as I understood it; and O, how pleasing it is to think that God is a Sovereign God, and will do just as he pleases. For he certainly knows what is best, and will do nothing elec." This was entirely in concert with what she had often expressed before. Upon one occasion when an event which the had hepwould not occur, had taken place, turned greatly to her good; she, refe turned grantly to her good; she, redeing upon it, acclaimed in the trismphher soul, "How delightful it is to this
that God will do his own pleasure, when
ar we are willing or not." The theur
that God had determined all things, goher great satisfaction. "How pleasing
in, said the, to consider that God has dots
mined the time of my death; for had I
telf it for me to determine, I should be
perfect confusion; I should not know
whether it was heat for mit is the turned greatly to her good; a

she expired, she was thought to be dying, and upon every such occasion manifested the most entire resignation to God. "If my time has come, she would say, it is the best time, and I wish to go." Upon the morning of the day previous to her death, she had a most distressing struggle; and to see her in that situation, exerting herself to the uttermost to pay her dying tri-bute of gratitude to the Redeemer, was truly affecting. When she had a little revived, one sitting by remarked, "It is a solemn thing to die." "Yes, she replied, it is a solemn thing to die. But O!"— Hence the rapture of her soul prevented her utterance. Her mother observing the animation of her countenance, said, "My child, you look very happy;" Her reply was, "I am not unhappy, I can assure you." During the night previous to her decease, her bodily distress was great, and her mind delirious. But in the morning, a little befere her departure, ber reason was restored, and she desired several of the family by name, to come to her; when she took her leave of them, in such a brief and solemn manner, as was suited to make an indelible impression upon the mind. Finding that she could now speak much louder than she had been able to for a number of days, she said, "Is it not strange that God is thus, in my dying moments, restoring my voice? Here you see one of the greatest of sinners that God ever had mercy upon. I hope he will not leave me to dishenour his cause." "Then," said her busband, as he hung over, "the cause of Christ is still precious to you, is it not, my dear?" "Yes it is," she replied; and without a struggle or a groat, closed her eyes in death. At that moment, while the tears flowed from his eyes, the triumphant reflection arose in his soul, " Blessed spirit, now thou art free. Now thou art happy. Now thou art beyond the reach of every thing which would disturb thy peace. O death! where is thy sting?-Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory thro'Jesus Christ our Lord." Reader, henrer, art thou a professed

friend of the Redeemer? How then is it with thy soul? Dost thou, from day to day, feel the love of Christ glowing within thee-feel an increasing desire to be freed from all thy sine; and art thou constant, and humble, and fervent, in thy secret devotions? If not, awake speedily! It may be thou hast only a name to live, whilst thou art dead. Or if indeed aspark of holiness lies concealed in thy cold heart, it must be kindled to a fame, and thou must feel its warmth, and quickening power; or thou canst never die the triumbant death of this dear saint. Soon, perhaps to-night, thou wilt be called to go forth to meet the bridegroom. See then

that thou hass a sufficiency of oil in thy lamp; and that it be trimmed and burning. Does any poor creature make light of these things, or turn from them with an indifference which says, they are nothing to me? Ah! but thos, poor mortal, must die. The sentence of death now lies against thee; and the peried for its execution is at hand. Thou too, hast a soula soul which shall survive the ruin of its tabernacle, and very soon enter upon the retributions of eternity. And if they hast not believed in the son of God, how canst saved? If thou hast not been born again, how wilt thou find admission into the heavenly kingdom? If it shall appear at the last, that thou bast vainly, presumptuously, and finally, neglected sa tion so great, when thou wast so often entreated and warned, oh! how wilt thou escape the damnation of hell? The wicked is driven away in his wickedness; but the righteous hath hope in his death.

> -: LONGEVITY.

A gentleman who lately visited Dea Sawyer, of Canterbury, N. H. who is now Be years old, received from him the following account of his birth, family, and descendants :- He was born in Reading, Mass. in the year 1728—was married at the age of 21, in 1749—he lived with his first wife 23 years, who died in 1772—be married again in 1773, and lived with his socond wife 45 years, who died in 1818—he had 12 children by his first wife, and eight by his second, 18 of whom lived to adult age, two having died in infancy : 5 now live in New-Hampshire, 5 in Massachusetts, 2 in Maine, 2 in Vermont, and the youngest, a daughter, now 31 years of age, in Obio. The eldest son was killed in battle, at the time of the capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army,in the revolutionary war, in 1777. 15 children are now living. He has according to his best recollection, 39 grand-children, and 58 great-grand-children; and supposes there are more, and even some of the fourth generation from himself .- Obs.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The Rev. Dr. Morse, under a commission from the President of the United States, has visited the Indian tribes on the Northern barders of our country, as far as Green Bay—a tour, out and in, of upwards of 3,000 miles. He is now in this city, for the purpose of making his report to the President. We are informed that, after a brief mirrative of his tour, he will give a table, comprising, as accurately as they can be ascertained, the names of all the Indian tribes within the territories of the United States, including those west of the Rocky Mountains, on Colambia river, and along the shores of the Facilia—the number in each tribe, and the places of their residence. This table is to be followed with a brief account of what is known of the character, con-

Possess.-The excavators have just # ed, near the forum of Pompei, a public ed which is supposed to be the Chalcidicus, an inscription importing that the edifica was at the expense of the priestess Eumachia. A days after the above discove a state of FRANCE. - From a late publication of the FRANCE.—From a late publication of the damy of Sciences in Paris, it appears that it contains 714,000 inhabitants, of which is are not demicited. The average number of annually is 21,000, and of these the press of male to female is 25 to 24. The consum of bread annually is 113,850,000 killegrams oxen, 70,000; of heifers, 23,000; of cit 78,000; of sheep, 34,000; of swine, 72,000 eggs, 74,000,000; of pigeons, 900,000; of fit 1,200,000; of wine, 870,000 hectolitra.—4. Improvement of the Mind with Questi JAMES LORING, has just Published as Sale at his Book-Store, No. 2, Combill, 50 cents half bound and 63 cents in them

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Mind. This is believed to be sufficiently plete in itself without the Second Part, and particularly suited to the capacities of Ye expensive for many scholars, and thus ex the whole. As this First Part was origin published in a separate volume, it is plain the excellent Author did not consider it as ing my indispensable connexion with the Sec Ause—Mason's Treatise on Self-Knowle with Questions adapted to the work, for

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FOR sale by Richardson & Lord, R. P. Williams, and Henry Whipple, Salein, The Means of Curing and Prevent INTEMPERANCE, by John James Borns, the City of New-York-Price 25 cents. Dec. NOTICE.

THE Academy at Hampton, N. H. will be eved, the first Monday of Jan. next, by Francis Vose, who has been well known Preceptor of the Atkinson Academy. 78
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MISS TOPLIFF informs her friends and Boarding School at Dorchester. public of her intention to open a bear school at Dorchester; on the 1st of April next the instruction of young ladies, in the solid, ornamental branches of education. Parents posed to confide their daughters to her care, depend on faithful exertions in every respe effect their improvement. Miss Topliss will continue her Acad

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TOTICE is hereby giren, that the H NOTICE is hereby given, that the me has been duly appointed Executer has will of DAVED JOE, late of Weymouth County of Norfolk, gentleman, decease the law directs. And all persons has the law directs. And all persons has mands upon the estate of the said decease the law directs. And all persons has mands upon the estate of the said decease to exhibit the same I and all indebted to the said estate are called a indebted to the said estate are called a make physical to the said estate are called a make physical to the said estate are called a said physical to the said estate are called a said physical to the said estate are called a said est